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only by clever reasoning, and the success of Voltaire's sarcasms against certain predecessors of the modern single-taxers should have been a significant example.

The interesting chapters in the historical portion are those upon the distribution of national income and changes in the rate of wages. Both are well considered presentations that should carry weight. In the discussion of present conditions there is a weak chapter on the leasehold system, based largely upon the vested interest argument. The chapters on parks and game preserves, upon unimproved urban land, and upon the rural housing problem are all interesting and significant. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these chapters would make a better impression if detached from the historical and polemical material.

The conclusions can be briefly stated. We are to distinguish between administrative needs that are general and services performed by local or state officials for the specific benefit of the occupiers of property. Resources to meet needs of the first type can be most readily secured by taxing according to ability to pay. The cost of other services should be met by those who derive the benefit, and should be levied according to the value of the property.

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WINGFIELD-STRATFORD, ESMÉ. *The History of English Patriotism*. (2 vols.)

Pp. lii, 1286. Price, \$7.50. New York: John Lane Company, 1913.

This volume reviews English history from the days of the Norman invasion to the close of the nineteenth century to discover and analyze the forces that tended to strengthen and to weaken the patriotic feelings of the English people. The work is a contribution to the philosophy of history, and deals with a subject hardly less difficult than it is interesting and significant. All must recognize that it is the expansion of the patriotic feeling for the tribe into affection for the nation and loyalty to the empire that has made the British Empire possible, and that enables the British people to look forward hopefully into the future. Hence by the study of the growth and expansion of national and imperial consciousness is to be found the key to British history.

The difficulty of such a study is to exclude irrelevant facts and to confine one's attention to the events and forces that have strengthened or weakened, narrowed or broadened, the patriotic feelings of the masses of people. On the whole, the author has succeeded in excluding impertinent facts, although at times one feels that the discussion has only a remote connection with the author's thesis.

Volume one contains two "books." Book one ends with the discussion of the "Puritan ideal," while book two begins with the "restoration" and ends with "Chatham." The second volume contains book three upon "The Great War" of the French revolution and its effects upon English patriotism and ideals, and book four upon "The Modern Age" which begins with the reform bill, includes the work of Disraeli and ends with the rise of the modern democratic organization of society and government.

Of the two volumes, the second is naturally the more interesting. During the hundred years following the outbreak of the French revolution, the national

and social ideals of the British people were transformed; the British Empire as a unified force came to be. However, the work of strengthening the imperial consciousness, of enlarging national into imperial patriotism must go on, if the world-wide empire under the British flag is to be a permanent and unified force among the powers of the world. This broad fact is made patent by the author's clear survey of the forces that in the past have shaped the development of English patriotism.

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WORSFOLD, W. BASIL. *Reconstruction of the New Colonies under Lord Milner.* Pp. x, 805. Price, \$7.50. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Company, Ltd., 1913.

MILNER, VISCOUNT. *The Nation and the Empire.* Pp. xlvii, 515. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

In an earlier volume Mr. Worsfold presented an account of the work of Lord Milner in South Africa from the time of his appointment as commissioner in 1897 to the peace of Vereeniging, 1902. This account is continued so as to cover the entire history of Lord Milner's public life as commissioner for the New Colonies in their reconstruction after the war. From the complete collection of official papers, from a personal diary and from newspaper reports both imperial and South African, the author records carefully and in great detail the activities of the high commissioner. Throughout the story there is an intense loyalty and an admiration for Lord Milner that give the volumes the character of memoirs prepared by a devoted private secretary rather than an effort to present an impartial view of South African affairs under the Crown Colony régime. Every effort is made to present the commissioner in the best light. All of his leading policies are vigorously defended and the reader is led to believe that Milner invariably chose the right course and did the things which would redound to the honor and glory of the British Empire and at the same time promote the best interests of South Africa. In the face of economic disaster and political opposition, both of which were not merely unprecedented in degree but unexpected in character we are assured that all affairs "were met and handled with conspicuous success."

It is comparatively easy to find statements and conclusions to which exception may be taken in a work written with such an obvious bias. Considering the plans and execution of the scheme of repatriation adopted immediately upon the close of the war, attention is called to the general efficiency of the repatriation department, which within a period of little more than eight months had restored the entire Boer population to their homes. Although an official examination made by the home office revealed the following defects: bad accounting, uneconomic buying of supplies, excessive supplies of stores and criticisms of particular transactions, nevertheless the high commissioner is entirely exonerated and the defects are attributed to the "exceptional circumstances." When Lord Milner was negotiating with the Portuguese authorities relative to the Delagoa-Johannesburg railway and was aiming "to bind the province of Mozambique by economic ties to British South Africa so com-